

February 21, 1961

MOODY CREEK  
MOUNTAIN PINE BEETLE CONTROL  
PROJECT PLAN  
TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST  
1961

I. HISTORY

The Mountain Pine Beetle (*Dendroctonus monticolae*) has not been too active on the Targhee National Forest since the large projects of 1948-1951. However, the beetle has increased to epidemic proportions during the last three years on relatively small areas of the forest. Some of these areas were treated in 1959 and 1960.

This years project involves 542 acres of national forest land in the Mud Springs - Moody Creek area on the Rexburg Ranger District. This is a smaller job than the previous two years. The area was last treated in 1950.

There are also approximately 150 trees on the Spencer Ranger District (D-1) near Taylor Creek that will need treating this year.

Adjacent to the Mud Springs area are 738 acres of State of Idaho lands that are infected with bark beetle. (See appendix for State Lands.)

II. DESCRIPTION OF AREA

The main area of infestation on national forest land this year is in the Moody Creek - Mud Springs area on the Rexburg Ranger District (D-6). The heaviest hit area lays in Sections 5 and 6 of T4N, R42E. (See attached map of area.)

The project area itself lies on rolling to hilly terrain and is not too steep except at the southern half of Sections 5 and 6. The country there is fairly steep, with slopes up to 60% where it drops into Moody Creek.

The timber types are typically overmature lodgepole pine in most places and the type where one would expect to find the Mountain Pine Beetle active. Intermixed with the lodgepole pine are openings of aspen and sagebrush which are typical of the transition zone in the intermountain country.

III. FALL SURVEY FINDINGS & SURVEY TECHNIQUE

A field survey was made during October and November of 1960. Due to the weather, time for the survey was limited. Only Sections 5 and 6 received the necessary attention from the survey standpoint. This survey showed from 4 to 6 beetle infested trees per acre. The following tabulation shows an estimate of the trees needing treatment:

	<u>NUMBER OF TREES</u>
Section 5, T4N, R4E/	1,842
Section 6, T4N, R4E	780
Section 7, T4N, R4E	100
Between Taylor & Snider Creek on D-1	150
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,872</b>

Nine (9) miles of survey line running east and west and one chain wide, were run through Section 5. The survey lines were five chains apart thus giving a 20% cruise of this section. From personal observation on the ground this was adequate for this section.

On Section 6, strips one chain wide were run through the L.P.P. types on a predetermined azimuth taken from aerial photos. This amounted to a 9% cruise.

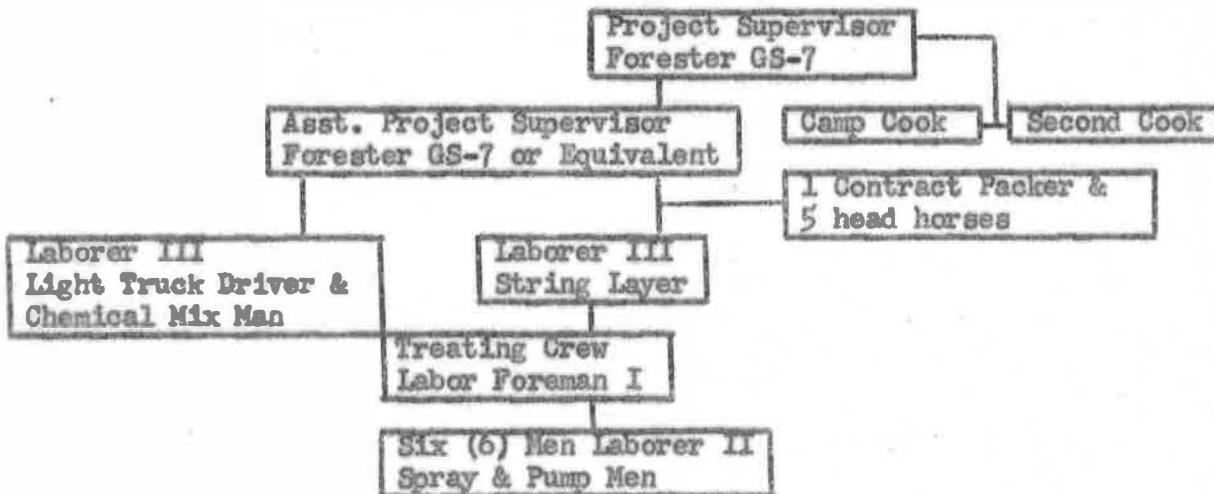
#### IV. MAP ATTACHMENT

The attached map was made from a blowup of aerial photo No. COG-34-191. This photography is of 1940 vintage, but the country has changed little since that time. The section lines and details are fairly accurate and the scale is 6.2 inches per mile.

#### V. PROPOSED CAMP AREA

The treating camp for this spring project will be located at Mud Springs as shown on the map. Mud Springs does not have a very good flow and the water is not fit for human consumption. Drinking and culinary water will have to be hauled to the camp area in a large tank. Trailer houses will be used exclusively for the camp.

#### VI. CAMP ORGANIZATION



This organization can be varied from time to time if the project supervisor sees the need. It is planned at this time to use Foresters Scott, Roberts, and Barker as assistant project supervisors. Each forester will be financed for at least one pay period during the project. These men will also receive valuable on-the-job training in insect control operations during their time spent on this project.

## VII. SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

### Chemicals

A. We have 10 - 30 gallon barrels of E.D.B. or 300 gallons total on hand at Ashton.

Additional chemicals for the project have been estimated on 3 basises as follows:

1. If chemicals are furnished separately we need the following:  
(Figuring 3,000 trees at the rate of 1 gallon mixed chemical per tree.)

E.D.B.....	500 gallons
Minus on hand at Ashton .....	-300 gallons
Total E.D.B. needed on Targhee.....	200 gallons
Soap (D-310 Wasco) needed.....	200 gallons
Diesel or Furnace Oil needed.....	2,300 gallons

2. If additional chemicals are furnished as emulsifiable mix  
(Emulsifiable mix means diesel, soap, and E.D.B. all in one) we need:

Gallons of Wasco D-310 soap needed to mix with E.D.B. on hand at Ashton.....	120 gallons
Oil.....	1,380 gallons
Gallons of emulsifiable mix needed.....	1,200 gallons

3. If just soap and E.D.B. are mixed we need the following:  
(Figuring that the 300 gallons of E.D.B. on hand will treat 1,800 trees--this means we must have soap and E.D.B. for the remaining 1,200 trees.)

Gallons of soap and E.D.B. mix.....	280 gallons
Oil.....	2,300 gallons

B. 100 additional 5 gallon jeep cans will be required.

C. Other equipment such as groceries and hardware needed from G.S.A. and other places will be added to this plan at a later date. Estimated cost of these items are shown in Section VIII.

D. Horses It is planned to contract at the forest level for five (5) head of horses and one (1) packer.

E. Vehicles needed There are sufficient vehicles available for the job on the forest. No additional units will have to be borrowed from the equipment section. Units to be used on the project are as follows:

- 1 International 4x4 1 ton P.U. for hauling trailers and goop.
- 1 1/2 ton Ford P.U. for project supervisor (TM vehicle)
- 1 3/4 ton Chevrolet P.U. (TM vehicle)
- 1 Dodge Carryall (TM vehicle)
- 1 Military style jeep, 4x4
- 1 1-1/2 or 2 ton dump truck for hauling water tank. (Barrow from Road Crew)

F. Trailers needed These are also available on the forest.

- 1 Large for office and project supervisor and assistant.
- 1 Small trailer for cooks.
- 1 Large kitchen trailer.
- 1 Large dinning room trailer.
- 2 Large six (6) man sleeping trailers.

G. Water Tank 1 - 1000 or 1200 gallon water tank on a 2 wheel trailer will be used for the camp water supply.

H. Power Supply 4 - Kohler 1-1/2 K.V.A. generators on the forest will be used for the camp electric supply.

## VIII. FINANCING

There are 2,872 trees needing treating and 40 work days between May 15 and June 30th. This means a production of at least 70 trees per day to meet the schedule. There are  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pay periods in this time allotment.

### Cost per pay period

2 GS-7 @ \$309.12.....	\$618.24
1 Camp Cook II @ \$211.20.....	211.20
1 Second Cook @ \$192.16.....	192.16
6 Laborer II @ \$180.00.....	1080.00
2 Laborer III @ \$184.16.....	368.32
1 Labor Foreman I @ \$202.88.....	202.88
TOTAL COST PER PAY PERIOD	\$2672.80

<u>Estimated cost per job</u>	
Wages \$2672.80 x 3½ pay periods	= \$9354.80
Camp set up (May 1-15) estimated	= 1000.00
Chemicals:	
2300 gals. diesel @ \$1.18	= 414.00
200 gals. E.D.B. @ \$5.37 per gal.	= 1074.00
200 gals. soap @ \$3.35 per gal.	= 670.00
Horses:	
Estimated 250 horse days @ \$5.30 per day	= 1325.00
Groceries:	
Estimated costs of groceries in excess of meal deductions	= 1135.00
Mileage estimate:	
7000 miles @ average \$.20 per mile	= 1400.00
Jeep can purchase:	
100 cans @ \$3.60 per can	= 360.00
Miscellaneous supplies and hardware	= 1000.00
<b>TOTAL FOR FY 1961</b>	<b>\$17732.00</b>
Miscellaneous treating to end job and moving camp and supplies back to Ashton and S.O. for winter storage	
<b>FY 1962</b>	<b>= \$1000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATE FOR JOB</b>	<b>\$18732.80</b>
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST PER TREE</b>	<b>= 6.52</b>
<u>MONIES ON HAND</u>	
FY 61 104-041-01-30	\$ 8256.00
FY 62 204-041-01-30	860.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 9116.00</b>
<u>ESTIMATED AMOUNT NEEDED FOR PROJECT</u>	
<u>MONEY ON HAND</u>	
<u>MONIES NEEDED FOR COMPLETE PROJECT</u>	

## IX. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF KEY MEN

### Project Supervisor

The project supervisor will be responsible for planning, organizing, and directing the project to get the utmost in quantity and quality of work performed. He will follow up throughout the job to be sure that personnel and equipment are adequate for the job. He will constantly be on the alert for ways to achieve better efficiency. He shall keep alert to poor practices and weaknesses in the entire organization and correct them at once. He will be responsible for overall project safety.

### Assistant Project Supervisor

The assistant project supervisor will be directly responsible for field treating operations, under supervision of the project supervisor. He will assist the project supervisor in his overall duties, inspections, record keeping, and ordering of supplies. He is given the responsibility of correcting bad practices and making decisions regarding the work in the absence of the project supervisor.

### Mixman and Truckdriver

The mixman and truckdriver will be responsible for mixing the treating material for the crews, delivering the mix to the packer as necessary, and to assist in setting up and policing camp when not engaged in chemical mixing or truckdriving. He will operate the light and water systems. He will be safety conscious and alert for handling the dangerous chemicals. When driving the driver and mixman is responsible for the delivery of the mix to the packers and the return of the empty cans to the mixing plant. He will be responsible for keeping a record of the number of cans delivered and the empty cans returned. He will be responsible for the care and safe operation of his vehicle.

### Cooks

The cooks will order the kitchen supplies, prepare and serve the food, and maintain a high sanitary condition in the mess hall.

### Stringlayer

Under the direction of the assistant project supervisor he will delineate treating strips by laying string lines. He will be responsible to the assistant project supervisor as to the chains of stringline layed and the area covered in the days work.

### Packer

The packer will be responsible to the assistant project supervisor to see that the treating crews have enough chemicals on hand. He will return empty cans to the area designated by the assistant project supervisor and bring full cans to the treating crews promptly. He will quarter and mess separately and be fully responsible for care and feeding of the pack stock. He will be constantly alert to see that safety is practiced at all times by not getting packstock too close to the chemicals or to the treating crew members.

### Spotting and Treating Crew

The combination spotting and treating crew will spot bug infested trees within the strip. They will treat standing trees or fell and treat those which cannot be adequately sprayed standing.

### Crew Foreman

The crew foreman will be responsible for supervision of his crew. He will be responsible for the quality, quantity, and production of his crew. He is responsible for the safety of his crew and for keeping time records of his crew. He is responsible for transportation of his men, including maintenance and care of his vehicle. He will maintain daily tree production records.

## I. TRAINING PROGRAM

When the camp is setup and before initial production treating is started,

one day will be spent in a training session on safety procedures, treating, handling of chemicals, policy and records required for all insect control personnel.

After this initial session it will be the duty of each overhead to see that men working under his supervision get thorough training in the work that they have been assigned. The assistant project supervisor and crew bosses assigned will assist in training of new recruits and follow-up with on-the-job training for all personnel.

**XI. SAFETY AND WELFARE**

The safety and welfare program will be directly under the forest safety officer who will delegate authority to project personnel.

The following plan will prevail:

1. Distribute basic information and instructions.
2. Appoint a safety committee at each camp. Project supervisor will be the chairman.
3. Conduct weekly camp safety meetings and keep written records of such meetings.
4. Stress camp sanitation and cleanliness to make living conditions as good as possible.
5. Initiate a competitive program among the crew to keep a good record.
6. Post timely safety reminders.
7. Inspect horses and equipment.
8. Inspect motorized equipment and operators.
9. Encourage participation by all personnel in the safety and welfare program.
10. Prepare written reports on project activities.

**XIII. CAMP OPERATION**

We will strive to operate a clean, orderly camp to see that the men are as comfortable as possible under existing conditions. Facilities to keep things in a neat orderly fashion will be strived for. Water supplies will be tested and if a tanker is used for camp water, the project supervisor will see that the water is free from contamination. Latrines will be located in safe places. Latrines will be cleaned and sprinkled with chloride of lime daily. The kitchen will be sprayed daily to keep down fly population.

No firearms will be permitted unless authorized by the project supervisor. No liquor or gambling will be allowed.

Unsatisfactory adherence to these safety and welfare rules will be grounds for dismissal from the job.

The Forest Service Health and Safety Code will prevail throughout all phases of the project.

**XIII. INSPECTIONS**

Frequent and daily inspections will be made by the project supervisor and his assistant to see that all phases of the project are as they should be. The forest safety officer, timber staff officer, and forest supervisor are expected to make inspections when possible and report their findings to the project supervisor so that any unsafe or unsound practices may be corrected.

**XIV. INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PLAN**

News releases before, during, and after the project will be given to local newspapers. Releases will show who, when, where, and why the project is functioning and who the responsible people are. The project supervisor or his assistant will prepare the releases and forward to the S.O. for approval.

All copies of news releases will be sent to the Division of Timber Management in the Regional Office as soon as possible after they have been published.

Visitors and interested local people will be invited to visit the treating areas.

Every effort will be made to inform and keep the good will of the public, and local people by the project and forest personnel.

**IV. CONCLUSIONS**

Every endeavor will be made to run an efficient, safe, clean, and creditable insect control program for the 1961 field season. Camp setup will start about May 1, depending on the weather and road conditions. Treating will be started around the 15th of May. Treating will end the last week in June.

**XVI. APPENDIX**

See appendix for alternate plan for State of Idaho Lands.

APPENDIX  
STATE OF IDAHO LANDS

I. DESCRIPTION

There are 738 acres of lodgepole pine type infested with the Mountain Pine Beetle on Sections 31 and 32, T5N-R4E.

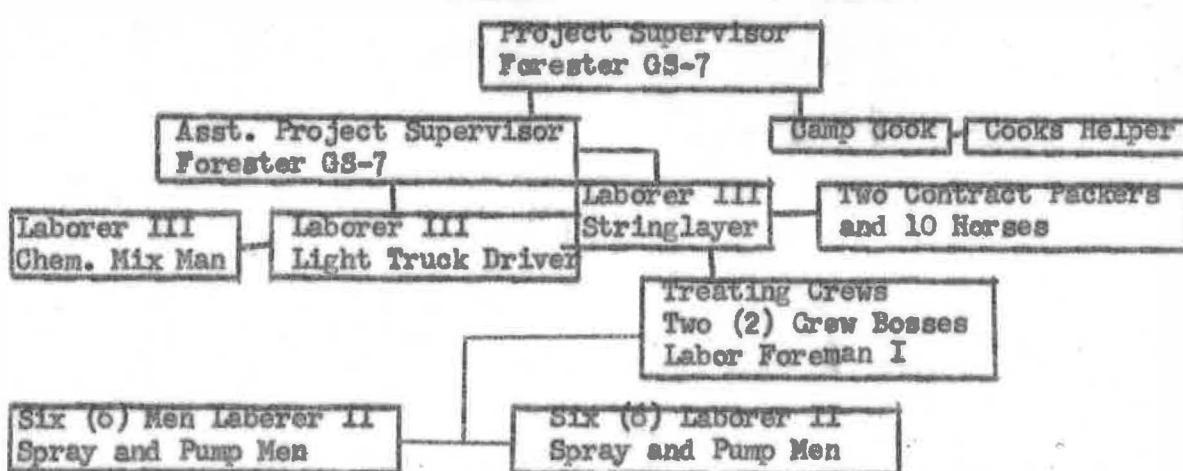
These lands are adjacent to the north boundary of the Targhee Project and are owned by the State of Idaho. (See attached map) It is believed that the beetle hits here are not as concentrated or as heavily hit as the national forest sections. The country is rolling to hilly and not very steep.

II. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF TREES AND REPORT TO THE STATE FORESTRY DEPARTMENT

In November 1960, Charles Ohs of the Targhee National Forest and Jack McFrederick of the Idaho State Forestry Department made a trip to the state land to show them that the bark beetle was present. At this time, the Forest Service was told by Mr. McFrederick that the state would try to log their land and not do any treating. The survey on the national forest sections showed from 4 to 6 beetle infested trees per acre. If the state land had only 2 or 3 trees per acre, there would be from 1400 to 2200 beetle infested trees on the state land. This office estimates 2200 trees on this land.

III. ORGANIZATION

The following chart shows how our organization will have to expand if the state enters into a cooperative agreement with the Forest Service to treat their trees:



**IV. ADDITIONAL CHEMICALS NEEDED IF FOREST SERVICE TREATS STATE LAND**

1. Total trees on State Land.	2200
2. Gallons of additional emulsifiable mix needed.	2200 gallons
3. Additional chemicals in gallons if just E.D.B. and Soap are mixed.	520 gallons
4. Additional E.D.B. needed if pure E.D.B. is ordered.	370 gallons
5. Additional soap or emulsifier needed, in gallons if soap is delivered separate. (Figuring D-310 Wasco Soap)	148 gallons
6. Additional diesel or furnace oil needed.	1702 gallons

**V. FINANCING**

The State of Idaho should pay \$14,344.00 into the cooperative fund if they desire to have the Forest Service treat their lands. This figure is arrived at by applying 2200 trees at the rate of \$6.52 per tree.

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524.0  
Suppression

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1961

Prepared By: Charles A. Ohs, Forester Date: Feb 21, 1961  
Approved : W.H. Zibulchuk Date: 2/21/61  
Acting Forest Supervisor  
Approved : \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Acting Regional Forester

